Permission to foreign industrial Companies to set up industries

*79. SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL alias MEERA AFZAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of foreign industrial companies permitted to set up industries on a large scale in India under the New Industrial Policy as on 30th June, 1994; and

(b) what are the sectors in which these companies are assuring to strengthen the Indian economy by industrialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) 134 foreign industrial companies have been permitted to set up wholly owned subsidiaries in India under the New Industrial Policy upto June, 1994.

These are in sectors such as computer software, leather footwear, granite tiles, quartz watches, crude oil refinery, solar salt, medical/diagnostic facilities, citric acid, food processing, electrical and electronic equipment, computers, deep sea fishing, water waste treatment equipment, power projects, surface mining equipment etc.

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायत

*80. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :**
श्री चनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनमें से कितनी शिकायतें भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध हैं ; और

(ख) दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मारग्रेट आल्वा) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाओं के समूह "क" की 45 सेवाओं तथा समूह "ख" की बहुत सी सेवाओं से संबंधित हैं। ये अधिकारी भारत सरकार के 43 मंत्रालयों के विभिन्न विभागों के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कार्यरत हैं। प्रत्येक विभाग उनके यहां उस समय कार्यरत अधिकारियों के बारे में शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने में सक्षम है। किन्तु ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के बारे में सूचना केन्द्रीकृत रूप से न तो रखी जाती है और न ही मॉनिटर की जाती है। भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा जैसी अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारी जब राज्यों में कार्यरत होते हैं तो उनके विरुद्ध शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारें सक्षम होती हैं। ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के बारे में सूचना भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीकृत रूप से रखी अथवा मॉनिटर नहीं की जाती है। जहां तक भारत सरकार के अधीन कार्यरत भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों का संबंध है, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों के बारे में 56 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, इनमें से 22 शिकायतों को प्रारम्भिक जांच के बाद समाप्त कर दिया गया, 24 मामलों में जांच चल रही है, 9 मामलों के बारे में विभागीय कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की गई है तथा एक मामले में अभियोजन की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई।

Accidents in Nuclear Power Plants

308. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents have taken place in Atomic Power Plants;

(b) if so, how many such accidents have taken place so far and what are the details thereof giving the reasons for such accidents, plant-wise;

(c) whether an accident has taken place at Kaiga Atomic Power Plant just four months after the reactor was commissioned injuring many;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the causes of accidents have been enquired into and if so, what has been the outcome of those enquiries and the details of the lessons leant to check these accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) reporting system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) classifies nuclear events in a scale ranging from 0 to 7 in the increasing order of severity. Events rated upto and including 3 are classified as incidents and events rated 4 and above are 'accidents'. No accidents have so far taken place in any of the Nuclear Power Plants in operation in India.

(c) and d) Kaiga Unit—1 is under construction and has not yet been commissioned. The incident which took place at Kaiga Unit—1 reactor building in May 1994 involving falling of concrete from the underside of the inner containment dome is an incident during construction and hence is not a nuclear incident. In this incident 14 persons belonging to the contractors' work force suffered minor injuries requiring first-aid treatment for 12 persons and hospitalisation for a day for the remaining two.

(e) A Committee of experts has been constituted by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) to establish the cause of failure and to make suitable recommendations. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which is responsible for the regulatory functions in respect of Atomic Power Plants has also constituted a Committee, inter alia, to investigate into the causes of the incident with a view to improving the regulatory inspection required at site at various stages of construction. The reports of these Committees are awaited. The recommendations of the Committees will be taken into account in the reconstruction of the dome of Kaiga Unit-I and in the construction of domes in future power projects.

Surveillance by IAEA on Nuclear Plants

309. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Times of India of July 4, 1994 under the heading Surveillance by IAEA on N-Plants';

(b) whether Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Plants have been under the surveillance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for several years as stated in the above report;

(c) if so, what are the facts in this regard, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government have taken in this regard;

(d) whether any other nuclear plant has also been under similar IAEA monitoring, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to safeguard the interests and security of the country and to potect our nuclear plants from foreign surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS-1&2) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant (RAPS-1&2) were built with foreign assistance from USA and Canada respectively and therefore, these power plants are covered by subsequent International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

(d) As the subsequent atomic power plants in India were built indigenously